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# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)  
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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR.  
Barometer 29.81.

October 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 2 p.m. 82  
Humidity " 84 " 60

October 9, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 76 2 p.m. 80  
Humidity 73 " 64

7771 日四廿月八

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1917.

二拜禮 號九月十英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### AIR REPRISALS.

#### All-night British Raids Predicted.

London, October 8.  
A Times correspondent, discussing the possibilities of an aerial offensive against Germany, predicts all-night raids in the densely populated Rhine Valley, carried on with mathematical precision and to a regular time-table, like Tube trains. He says our long distance machines and bombing tactics and machinery have been brought to perfection.

#### German Apprehension.

London, October 8.  
A message from Amsterdam says that the German authorities are taking the British threat of air reprisals seriously. Police in the frontier towns nightly patrol them to ensure that no gleam of light is visible in the houses. Severe penalties have been fixed for the slightest carelessness in this respect. Elaborate official regulations have been issued in Cologne and elsewhere, notifying a system of warnings by means of sirens and rockets and enjoining the inhabitants to remain indoors and extinguish lights.

### A HOPELESS OUTLOOK.

#### Germany Realizing the Truth.

London, October 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam learns from Berlin that Herr Gothein, a member of the Reichstag, addressing the Central Committee of Progressives, declared the hopelessness of attempting to crush the enemy on land. No British disposition towards peace was discernible, and, notwithstanding the heavy shipping losses, the British had not even introduced rationing of foodstuffs. America cannot be forced to make peace, and Germany's allies are not inclined to continue the war for pan-German plans of conquest. He anticipates strikes in Germany if the war is continued for similar reasons.

### THE REICHTAG "SCENE."

#### Decisive Happenings Expected.

London, October 8.  
A message from Amsterdam states that Herr von Helfferich's attitude in the Reichstag, cabled on October 8, has evoked bitter Press attacks. The Government is accused of evading the real issue. Decisive happenings are generally expected on the resumption of the debate, with a view to the possible adoption of the Independent Socialist motion, implying a vote of censure against Dr. Michaelis and Herr von Helfferich. Vorwärts says that if the motion is adopted, the Reichstag must force the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor to clear out if they refuse to resign.

### RUSSIAN RECONCILIATION.

#### Reconstituting the Government.

London, October 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a complete agreement has been reached between the Government, the Democratic Conference and the bourgeois elements. M. Kornensky consequently is reconstituting the Coalition Government.

#### Government of Ukraine.

London, October 9.  
Reuter's correspondent at Kiev says the Secretariat General of the autonomous Government of Ukraine has issued a proclamation stating that, having completed its organization, it will now begin to govern the country.

### GERMAN RAIDERS CAPTURED.

London, October 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says that a launch, with a crew of six Germans with machine guns, has been captured with a firing shot by an unarmed steamer near an outlying island of the Fiji. These evidently belonged to the See Adler, being detached for raiding. The Germans were most angry at discovering their capture to be unarmed.

### SEQUEL TO ESCAPE OF GERMAN SUBMARINE.

London, October 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that the crew of U-293 had been given full liberty at Cadix. The officers gave their word of honour not to attempt to escape. The King has signed the suspension of Rear Admiral Buhigas, the Commandant of the Arsenal, and Vice Admiral Puente, Commanding the Naval District of Cadix, and appointed Rear Admiral Rubalcaba and Vice Admiral Mirand as successors.

London, October 9.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, the Temps says that Spein has expressed her regret to France at the escape of the German submarine.

### ENEMY MONARCHS TO MEET.

London, October 8.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, a Munich paper says that the Emperor of Austria, the Kaiser and the Sultan are shortly proceeding to Sofia to hold a conference with King Ferdinand, to which great importance is attached.

### BRITISH SUCCESS ON SALONICA FRONT.

London, October 8.  
A British Salonica message states:—Our artillery forced the enemy to evacuate Somankamila, south-west of Sres, on Thursday. We successfully raided Akindzali and Balaso, east of Drizan Lake. Our aeroplanes, co-operating, bombed and machine-gunned batteries.

### ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

London, October 8.  
The Hon. Alexander Bruce, son of the late Lord Elgin, has been accidentally killed in East Africa.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE BATTLES IN THE WEST.

#### Fine Work by English County Troops.

London, October 8.  
Mr. Beach Thomas, writing from the front, says that the English county troops who held the right flank in the Battle of Broodseinde showed a most remarkable power of endurance. They had the hardest and least glorious job on the whole front. One regiment attacking had to cross the whole front of Polygon Beek, fell in the face of a slope so covered with "pill-boxes" that it resembled a long encampment of tents. These Beek valleys are so swampy that a General going to see the troops to a twenty minutes to wade across one valley, and the men were still being dug out, up to the neck. The Germans farther south, in the direction of Commines, had the most intense concentration of guns they have ever amalgamated and it is doubtful if anything in the way of fighting surpasses the steady patience of some Midlanders, who bore the punishment unflinchingly and afterwards attacked without loss of dash. It was after a similar experience that the Lincoln and Devons went clean through to the final objective. Some of these troops on the right wing at the end of the fight were almost leaderless and quite waterless, yet they held most firm, despite their dwindling numbers. Londoners and South of England troops made one of the fiercest bayonet charges in the attack.

#### The Supreme Test.

London, October 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Secretary for War, in his weekly review of the war, declares that the supreme test in battle strength on the Western Front is now taking place. The British drive in Flanders in such that the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast will soon be untenable.

#### Enemy Attack Beaten Off.

London, October 8.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We beat off an attack east of Polygon Wood, following yesterday's heavy barrage. We successfully raided east of Monchy.

#### Lively Artillery Duel.

London, October 8.  
A French communique states:—The artillery duel is lively in Belgium and on the Aisne.

#### More English Attacks.

London, October 8.  
A German wireless official message states:—Local English attacks in some sectors, following strong drumfire, failed. There is very violent artillery firing between the Aisne and south of Peronne. There is strong trench fire between Samogreux and Bismarck. Our artillery frustrated an attack south-west of Beaumont.

#### Stormy Weather and Heavy Rain.

London, October 8.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—There has been stormy weather all day long and heavy rain. Both artillery forces have been active on the Ypres battle-front. Our aeroplanes on Sunday dropped two-and-a-half tons of explosives on Staden and Courtrai railway stations. Two hostile machines were brought down and three driven down. One of our machines is missing.

#### A Quiet Day.

London, October 8.  
A French communique states:—Artillery is active in Belgium and in the Hartebies-Oronne region. Otherwise the situation is quiet.

### A HAPPY TRANSFERENCE.

London, October 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says it is announced that the Austrian torpedo boat, which was captured last week, has been incorporated in the Italian Navy.

### THE EMPIRE'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

London, October 8.  
The Times says that as the outcome of an official enquiry it has been decided to create the necessary machinery for the protection and advancement of the metal and mineral industries of the Empire, and for this purpose a body, styled the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, is to be formed, representing the different parts of the Empire.

### ENGLAND'S PART IN THE WAR.

London, October 8.  
The Times, reproducing the Reuter paragraph regarding the proportion of British troops and casualties, and referring to the preposterous enemy slander on the subject, says "The fact is that the purely English contribution in man-power and in money in this war has been so greatly preponderant and all-pervasive that almost insensibly it became the complimentary custom to dwell chiefly upon the achievements of the other nations which make up the Empire. The share of the English was taken for granted."

### SEAMEN'S WAGES INCREASED.

London, October 8.  
The Press Bureau states that, in pursuance of the notice issued on the 3rd instant, the Shipping Controller announces that national rates will be settled within a month, retrospective to the 6th instant. The Conference has arrived at an interim decision advancing wages on foreign-going ships to £11 for seamen and £11 10s. Od. to firemen. The remuneration of officers, engineers and others will be advanced proportionately.

### PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN AUSTRIA.

London, October 8.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, thousands of people attended an imposing peace demonstration at Vienna, organised by the Christian Social Party. Speeches in favour of an honourable peace, general disarmament and arbitration were enthusiastically cheered.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### ABUSE OF RED CROSS.

#### A German Trick Brought to Light.

London, October 8.  
The Paris correspondent of the Matin with the British Armies says the English have captured a German Order of the Day relating to the enemy attack which was broken up by the British advance on Thursday. This says:—"The German Order of the Day, which was captured by the British, relates to the abuse of the Red Cross emblem. It states that the German High Command has ordered that the Red Cross emblem should not be used for the purpose of concealing military movements or for the purpose of concealing military operations. It states that the German High Command has ordered that the Red Cross emblem should not be used for the purpose of concealing military movements or for the purpose of concealing military operations. It states that the German High Command has ordered that the Red Cross emblem should not be used for the purpose of concealing military movements or for the purpose of concealing military operations."

### DARING ITALIAN AIR RAID.

London, October 8.  
Reuter learns from the Italian Headquarters that an air squadron daringly raided the important but scattered Austrian naval base at Cattaro on the night of the 4th instant. All the pilots successfully navigated their machines over the sea, a total distance of four hundred kilometres, despite a dense fog, and totally surprised the enemy airman. They effectively bombed submarine, destroyer and hydroplane stations, and set fire to a petrol depot and military sheds. The enemy anti-aircraft efforts were futile, and all the aviators safely returned.

### INTERESTING MEXICAN APPOINTMENT.

London, October 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at New York says the correspondent of the World at Mexico City foretold the appointment as Foreign Minister of Mr. Palavicini, the editor of a newspaper which is strongly advocating a rupture with Germany.

### AUSTRIA'S LAST HOPE.

London, October 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that the Austro-Hungarian military authorities are calling up anti Landsturm. London, October 8.  
Reuter's correspondent at Zurich states that the Austro-German High Command is greatly perturbed at the recent decree of the Emperor releasing for active service all soldiers from fifty upwards, involving the necessity of replacing 200,000 from agriculture and industries which are already crippled by the shortage of labour. The Emperor has now issued an Army Order conferring the Iron Order of Merit on all those of fifty years, irrespective of rank, remaining in active service.

### OUR ADVANCE IN EAST AFRICA.

London, October 8.  
An East African official message says:—We are pursuing the retreating enemy towards Naabungu. The Belgians and the British are pressing enemy detachments towards Kabongo.

### OUR MUNITIONS FACTORY ARMY.

London, October 8.  
Reuter is informed that the latest returns show that in July there were 700,000 women munition workers in Britain, compared with 140,000 in July, 1915—an increase of 400 per cent. The munition workers have increased during the same period by 66 per cent.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE TERRIBLE TOKYO TYPHOON.

Tokyo, October 8.  
The number of deaths caused by Monday's typhoon increases hourly. The casualties and damage are so great that a comprehensive estimate is not yet available. It is believed that the material damage will total over a hundred million yen. In the Tokyo Prefecture alone there have been over 600 deaths, 3,000 houses have been destroyed and 150,000 submerged, while 200,000 people have been rendered homeless. Several villages in the neighbourhood of Tokyo have been totally destroyed. In Sunamura alone 300 bodies have already been discovered. A small island off Uryasu has disappeared in the muddy sea with 300 inhabitants.

### PACIFIST PARSON ROUGHLY HANDLED.

London, October 8.  
A Pacifist meeting in the Brotherhood Church at Kingsland, which was the scene of disturbance in July, was broken up yesterday. The crowd rushed the pulpit, pulled the pastor down by the coat tails and threw him bodily across the auditorium and out at the back door. Furious scuffling was in progress when flames leapt up from the floor where a bonfire had been lit. The police had then to clear out the church and beat out the flames with their coats. Women and soldiers were prominent in the rioting.

### GERMAN "EXPLANATIONS."

Amsterdam, October 8.  
The German press, in a subdued tone in reference to the fighting in Flanders, endeavours to explain the abandonment of territory as part of "the tactics of elastic defence." It does not attempt, as previously, to claim a victory though it seeks to minimise Sir Douglas Haig's success as "a moderate tactical gain."  
The "Frankfurter Zeitung" testifies to the extreme audacity of the British airmen in penetrating far to the German rear by moonlight and repeatedly bombing heavily Courtrai, Roulers and Ghent, and even reaching Namur.

### THE MESOPOTAMIA MUDDLE.

London, October 8.  
The "Times" says it is understood that after full consideration of the papers the Secretaries for War and for India have come to the conclusion that there is no case to submit to the Army Council with reference to the criticism of the General Sir Edmund Barrer, M.C., Secretary to the Mesopotamian Department of the India Office, in the Mesopotamian Report (see page 5).

## U-BOAT ENTERTAINS AMERICAN CREW.

### A Human Submarine Commander.

An Atlantic Port, August 27.—The story of a U-boat commander who wooed and dined the captain of the American vessel his submarine had just sunk, and who said with evident sincerity that he had to sink American ships, but had to do it on account of his country being at war, was brought here to-day by the captain and crew of the American bark Christiane, which fell a victim to the sea prowler on August 7. The captain and his crew, numbering sixteen in all, arrived on an Italian liner.

Capt. Cyrus W. Crooks in command of the Christiane at the time, has in his possession a receipt from the master of the submarine, showing that the Christiane was its fate as the result of being overhauled by the underwater boat. The receipt is signed "Captain J. E. Linger, German Navy."

"We sailed from New Orleans shortly after America entered the war," said Capt. Crooks. "After a stay in London, we started for home, favoured with excellent weather. August 7 was a particularly clear day, and we were congratulating ourselves in having an uneventful trip, when out of the clear air came the report of a cannon shot. I quickly scanned the horizon, and my eyes met the form of a submarine about a mile away."

"There was hardly any use in the old sailing vessel trying to avoid the submarine, and I decided the best course to follow was to bring the ship to and await developments."

The submarine, which was one of the new 400-footers, soon drew alongside.

"We left the Christiane in two boats," continued the commander of that vessel. "Before we had proceeded far, the U-boat captain invited the first mate and myself on board the submarine. He said that we could also bring two other members of our crew, and four as stepped aboard the rounded sides of the submarine. 'I want you to be my guests,' said the German."

"He led us to his cabin, where we had luncheon, topped off with some excellent wine. The submarine captain declared more than once that he hated to sink American vessels. 'Nevertheless,' he added, 'we are at war you know, and I only do my duty.'"

"After we had spent two hours in the submarine the captain bade us goodbye and said that all the supplies from ship that we needed had been transferred to our small boats. I thanked him and boarded our lifeboat. After two days and nights we arrived at the Azores."

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Harbour Swimming Race.  
Hongkong Football Club meeting: 5.30 p.m.  
"The Fantastics" open at the Theatre Royal.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.







## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction onWEDNESDAY, the 10th  
October, 1917.commencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at "Nettlewood" No. 55  
Robinson Road.A Quantity of Valuable House-  
hold Furniture  
comprising:-Canton blackwood cabinet,  
decks, hall table, chairs and  
flower-stands, teak upholstered  
chairs, Axminster pile and  
Brussels carpets, fine lace cur-  
tains, teak overmantels, brass  
flower pots and vases, brass  
fender and fire irons, etc., etc.,  
etc.Teak sideboard with bevelled  
mirror, dinner wagon, dining  
table and chairs, leather sofa  
and armchairs, glass and cutlery,  
dinner and dessert services, table  
linen, etc., etc.Brass double bedstead, single  
brass mounted bedstead, teak  
toilet tables and washstands,  
chest of drawers, toilet crockery,  
bed linen, etc.Pantry and Kitchen Utensils,  
AlsoA large quantity of pot plants.  
On view from Tuesday the  
9th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:-Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction onTUESDAY, the 16th. October  
1917.commencing at 2.30 p.m.  
at Stonehenge (5 Robinson Road).A Quantity of Valuable House-  
hold Furniture  
comprising:-Silk tapestry covered Chester-  
field couch and armchairs, tapestry  
and plush covered drawing room  
suites, teak hatstands, card table,  
bookcases, curio cabinet, flower  
stand, brass fenders, marble  
clock, engravings, fine Axminster  
pile carpets, rugs, white lace  
curtains, etc., etc.Teak extension dining tables  
and chairs, teak sideboard with  
bevelled mirrors, dinner wagons,  
ice chest, dinner and dessert ser-  
vices, silver vases, cups and table  
ornaments, electric table fans,  
cutlery, glassware, etc., etc.Double brass and brass mount-  
ed iron bedstead, teak single  
and double wardrobes with  
bevelled mirrors, teak dressing  
tables, marble top washstands,  
Shanghai baths, patent porcelain  
basins, etc., etc.Also  
A few pieces of Canton black-  
wood comprising Curio cabinet,  
tables and jardiniere.And  
1 Cottage piano by Collard  
and Collard.

1 Iron Safe by Phillips &amp; Sons.

2 Sets golf clubs.

On view from Monday, the  
15th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:-Cash  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS  
1917 Overland Touring Cars,  
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Duddell Street,  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

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20% discount allowed for cash with order.

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28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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concerning PRINTED  
Matter, send to us and  
we will take that load  
off your mind. We can  
do for you what we have done for  
others; make your Printing an  
asset not an expense.

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SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE.such as Eczema, Scabies, Ringworm, Itch, Boils, Pimples, Sores,  
Ulcers, etc., etc. Clarke's Blood Mixture will cure you.  
It is a powerful blood purifier and will cleanse the blood of all  
impurities, and by restoring it to its normal state, will give you  
a healthy skin and a clear complexion. It is the only medicine  
which will cure you of all skin and blood diseases. It is the only  
medicine which will give you a healthy skin and a clear complexion.  
It is the only medicine which will cure you of all skin and blood  
diseases. It is the only medicine which will give you a healthy  
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Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in  
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INGS, 2.HOUSES in MORETON TER-  
RACE and Wongneichong Road.HOUSES on Shameen, CAN-  
TON.Apply to:-  
THE HONGKONG LAM  
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FLAT in Central District.  
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FURNISHED ROOMS,  
suitable for Single Men, or  
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lars Address 1325 c/o "Hong-  
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G. R.

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Indian desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in person  
at the Central Police Station  
between the hours of 9 a.m. to  
1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.  
Applicants will be required to  
produce Passports or identifica-  
tion papers.All persons with certain excep-  
tions who remain in the  
Colony for more than 7 days are  
required to Register themselves  
under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.  
Forms of Registration giving the  
particulars required may be  
obtained at the G. P. O. and at  
all Police Stations.The Penalty for non-  
compliance is a fine not exceeding  
\$50.HONGKONG FOOTBALL  
CLUB.THE ANNUAL MEETING of  
the Hongkong Football Club  
will be held in the Offices of  
Messrs. Jardine Matheson &  
Co., Ltd., (Top Floor) by kind  
permission, on WEDNESDAY,  
10th October, at 5.30 P.M.W. J. MORRISON,  
As Hon. Secretary.  
CHARTERED BANK  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

## NOTICES.

THE CHINA LIGHT AND  
POWER CO., LTD.THE SIXTEENTH ORDIN-  
ARY GENERAL MEET-  
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS will  
be held at the Offices of the  
Company, St. George's Building,  
No. 6 Connaught Road, Victoria,  
on SATURDAY the 20th day of  
October, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for  
the purpose of receiving a state-  
ment of accounts and the report  
of the General Managers for the  
year ending the 31st July 1917,  
and electing a Consulting Com-  
mittee and Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of  
the Company will be CLOSED  
from 15th to 20th October, 1917,  
both days inclusive.SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE MERCHANTILE BANK  
OF INDIA LTD. will re-  
move on TUESDAY, 9th Octo-  
ber, 1917, from the present  
premises Queen's Road Central  
to No. 7 Queen's Road Central.  
C. CHAMPKIN,  
Acting Manager.

## NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1917.

### THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

It is very gratifying to note from the latest telegrams to hand that affairs in Russia are assuming a much more satisfactory and a much more settled aspect than was the case not so long ago. Out of the turmoil and, in some respects, the absolute chaos that prevailed, one may now discern something at least approaching a state of order and of good government, together with a willingness in the bulk of the Army to shoulder their responsibilities and do their utmost for the young Republic that has taken the place of the tyrannous Oligarchy which the Romanoffs had forced and bolstered up for centuries. Very important meetings, that should have far-reaching effects, have just taken place at Moscow between members of the Government, the Industrial Delegates of the Democratic Conference and the Cadets. At these meetings, we note, an agreement was reached for the constitution of a Coalition Government. This is unquestionably the proper procedure to take at the present time, for it is certainly the case that more than anything else needed in Russia just now is united action on the part of those who are endeavoring to bring unity into the country's sadly distracted political affairs. If the Coalition Government can be firmly established and allowed to proceed quietly with the necessary reforms, Russia's salvation will no longer be much longer delayed.

So far as one can judge from the latest announcements from Petrograd, this much-desired condition of affairs is likely to be realized. Events that should make for more stable government and lead to a more settled Russia are taking place daily, and though in some respects there is much yet that requires "straightening out" before it can be safely said that all is satisfactory, the general aspect is certainly good. It will be noted that although the elections for the Preliminary Parliament are still incomplete, the sittings have now begun, thus indicating a desire on the part of the members to proceed with the nation's business as expeditiously as possible and to bring about that unity of action which at the present time is essential to Russia's national existence. The President has been elected, and from what we have read of M. Tcheidze a wise choice has been made in electing him to the office. In the Preliminary Parliament, which, as its name implies, is merely a temporary arrangement to meet the exigencies of the moment, which the extraordinary tangle of recent months necessitated, one of the Committees instituted comprises six members. It is significant that this Committee includes two "Maximalists," representatives of a body that appears to have been more destructive than constructive in its participations of recent events.

However, we shall hope for the best, and it argues well that there is apparently a general desire that all reactions of political activity should be represented. We must hope that even those whose views appear to be much too advanced for the present state of Russia and are more likely than not to prove subversive of the hopes and aims that Russia in conjunction with the Allies has been endeavoring to realize, will settle down, and, with M. Kerensky and those of his colleagues who have been striving so manfully and ally to bring order out of chaos, will endeavor to solidify the country's institutions so that quiet and effective action may be taken for the all-important events of the future.

### Hongkong Shipbuilding.

The ignorance which prevails in the Home Country regarding Hongkong is notorious, and we are not altogether surprised, therefore, that the well-known Liverpool shipping paper, the *Journal of Commerce*, in commenting on the shipbuilding activities of this Colony, should state that, previous to the war, the only yards existing in Hongkong were establishments for the repair of vessels. Long before the war, Hongkong housed two shipyards which would compare most favourably with many of the famous establishments in the United Kingdom, and it has been admitted that the work which they have turned out is of the very highest standard. However, now that the Colony has the credit of having built the largest ocean-going vessel constructed in the British overseas possessions, the fact may gradually dawn on responsible authorities at Home that we have here one of the most promising centres of shipbuilding activity in the whole Empire. But Hongkong has a duty to itself to perform in this connection, and we trust that an opportunity is being lost to keep the Colony's capabilities well to the fore in the proper quarters, especially having in mind the demands for new vessels which spring from the enemy's submarine campaign.

### England's Part.

Englishmen in Hongkong, in common with their brethren in all parts of the Empire, will agree that it is not before its time that occasion should be taken to emphasize England's specific part in bearing the burdens of the war. The figures which have been quoted show that, both in fighting force and in casualties, English troops easily head the list in the recent heavy fighting. This is not the time, of course, in which to boast of the particular achievements of the men of any of the nations which go to make up our glorious Empire; but there is such a thing as common justice. Englishmen, says the *Observer*, do not grudge, but they misunderstand, the disproportionate frequency with which the Dominion, Scottish, Welsh and Irish troops are singled out for special mention. And that is a true reflection of a general and widespread feeling. England has done magnificently in this war, whatever aspect of it we take and, in view of the German efforts to show that she has pushed the burden on to others, it is well that the fact should now be given all possible publicity.

### A Warning to Germany.

There have been, and still are, many signs visible which point clearly to the fact that at least several influential individuals in Germany are awakening to the gravity of the situation for the Fatherland. One of the latest telegrams to hand is particularly illuminating on this point. In it, it is shown that Herr Gothein has expressed his mind on the subject of the war situation in a manner that leaves no doubt regarding his sincerity and certainly none as to the predicament in which Germany now finds herself. This candid critic speaks of the "hopelessness" of Germany attempting to crush the enemy on land. He says nothing of the more than hopeless task it is for Germany ever to expect to hope for success on sea, where the British Navy still remains supreme, while the German Fleet continues to hide like entrapped rats. "And," adds this candid critic, "there is no British disposition towards peace discernible." He likewise points out, doubtless more in sorrow than in anger, that the British also, notwithstanding heavy shipping losses, have not even introduced the rationing of foodstuffs. Obviously, it all seems a very hopeless matter to Herr Gothein. This clear-headed and outspoken son of the Fatherland thoroughly understands the situation, realizes the hopelessness of Germany continuing to struggle against her "sea of troubles" and knows that she will get but deeper into the mire of misery in which she is now wallowing if she allows herself to be guided, or rather misguided, by those ultra-Jingoists known as the pan-Germans.

### DAY-BY-DAY.

THE RIGHT FAITH OF MAN IS NOT INTENDED TO GIVE HIM REFUGE, BUT TO ENABLE HIM TO DO HIS WORK.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the third anniversary of the death of King Carol of Rumania.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2s. 9.7/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Health of the Colony. During the past week there were notified in the Colony one case each of diphtheria and paratyphoid fever, both non-fatal. The sufferer from the first mentioned was a Portuguese and the latter a Chinese.

Alleged Theft of Butter. A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing 11 lbs. of butter, the property of the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd. His Worship adjourned the case until to-morrow.

A Street Fight. Two Chinese who were charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with fighting, were each fined \$5. Inspector Brazil said that the quarrel was an ordinary street brawl over the loan of a saw which had not been returned.

Drowned. Mr. J. O'Connell, of Messrs. MacDonald and Company, has reported to the Police that yesterday while two litters employed by his firm were rowing in a small dingy to a vessel to make some repairs, the boat capsized and one of the men was drowned.

Dye Works Fire. Yesterday a fire broke out at the Dye Works, Kowloon City, and damage estimated at about \$17,000 was done. The cause of the fire is unknown. The police and some coolies were successful in putting out the conflagration. The company is insured in three insurance companies.

Cruelty to Chickens. Two Chinese were charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with cruelty to chickens by putting them in a crate which had no covering in the bottom. Sergeant Pitt stated that the legs of the chickens were poking through the bottom and were all more or less grazed. His Worship fined each defendant \$5.

Needed a Wash. A dirty-looking Chinese yesterday thought it was time he had his "annual" and these thoughts strangely enough coincided with the time he was passing a shop, outside of which were inviting bars soap. Without more ado, he grabbed a bar and ran. He was caught, and this morning at the Police Court was sent to prison for three months.

Lost his Way. "I had had morning tea about four o'clock this morning and was on my way home; the way was dark, and instead of going into my own home I strolled unsuspectingly into that of another man, who arrested me." This was the story told to Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, by a Chinese charged with being found on premises for an unlawful purpose.

A Doubtful Report. The Police have received a report from the occupier of 247, Queen's Road Central, to the effect that on the 8th inst. some person gained an entrance to the house while the inmates were sleeping, by boring a hole in the basement wall and, opening the safe with a duplicate key, they got away with \$1,280. The report is considered a doubtful one.

Willing to Pay Back. A youthful customer in the employ of the Canton Nanyang Cigarette and Tobacco Company was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with embezzling \$2,638. Defendant pleaded guilty, but said he would pay the money back by instalments. The Secretary of the Company, who was present in Court, said he would like the case to be remanded for a week. Defendant had friends who might pay the money back. His Worship granted bail in the sum of \$5,000.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

#### THE HONGKONG HOUSING QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—A one of those who live in provided quarters and therefore are in a position to write without prejudice, I should like to express the warmest sympathy with your remarks to-day on the above subject. Some time ago, when we had an agitation about keeping Germans from living here after the war, it seemed to me that an effort to make it possible for Britishers to do so would be more practical. Your strong statement of the case is no overstatement.

It is indeed becoming almost impossible for Europeans of moderate means to get living accommodation of a kind which can afford them health and reasonable comfort. My duties bring me into relations with scores of families in all parts of the Colony, and it is really distressing to see the difficulties many have to contend with in the struggle to maintain family life. Without the least effort of memory I can call up dozens of such cases. Houses are sold "over the head" of the tenant, who has to quit at short notice, giving place to a mixed household of perhaps three families of Easterns with a different standard of comfort, and often the hotel or boarding house is the only refuge.

Most one disclaim the wish to draw a colour line, or protest one has no other feelings than those of respect for one's non-British neighbours? I hope that is not necessary, but the broad fact is that this is a British Colony and that the British are being not slowly edged out of it. This ought not to be. The problem is not easy, but it cannot be insoluble. The Government cannot but be well aware of the situation, and surely it should not pass the resources of wise administration to meet it.

This matter keeps cropping up, but nothing gets done. Now cannot some practical step be taken to urge it in the proper quarter? Some of us would be glad to give what help we can.

Your readers must be pretty well sick of seeing my name in another connection, so with your leave I shall sign initials.

Yours etc.

J. K. M.

Hongkong, October 8, 1917.

#### WAR LOTTERIES.

Sir,—I was not surprised to read the letter of Rev. J. K. Macdonald in your yesterday's issue. His tacit admissions on the question of lotteries prove that he is not obstinate in his errors and that he is a man of judgment and criticism.

"The Law makes the sin," and when there is no law, there is no possible transgression thereof, and consequently no sin.

A Government may permit or forbid a lottery, just as well as it may permit or forbid many other things. Sometimes the dogs are not permitted to roam in the streets without a muzzle! Poor things!

We will then agree, with good common sense, that the lotteries are "distinctly mischievous" in India and in the Straits. Still, the Government circular says:—"The circumstances in which sanction was given were entirely exceptional, and these (two) instances should not be regarded as constituting precedents for the encouragement or authorisation of other lotteries, whether in the aid of the War Loan or not." I do therefore conclude that War Lotteries have been permitted in exceptional circumstances and that in such cases they were not "distinctly mischievous."

I do not know what is the *Malay Mail's* opinion on the subject. I have before my eyes the weekly issue of the *Straits Times* dated 14/9/17, and the article in question appearing there is exactly the same word for word, as the one reproduced in the *Hongkong Telegraph's* issue of the 26/9/17 and the *Daily Press's* issue of the 5/10/17. The *Malay Mail* is not at all allied to in the original text, which, there-

### THE TRUCK DANGER.

A Kowloon Doctor's Narrow Escape.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, Dr. Forsyth summoned two coolies for driving a truck down Gun Club Hill to the danger of the public.

Dr. Forsyth said that at the time in question he was going up the hill in a ricksha when the truck came down by itself and just missed his vehicle by an inch. If it had struck him it would have "smashed him up." Some years ago there was a very serious accident there. There would have been a serious accident then.

His Worship remarked that it was a very dangerous practice which would have to be stopped. One of the defendants said that the brakes were so worn that they could not hold the truck back.

His Worship:—You should have new brakes put on them. What do you think brakes are for? Defendants did not reply.

His Worship said that too great care could not be taken. He did not think there was much traffic there, but it might happen at some time that something would be there.

Dr. Forsyth interposed, saying that children galloped came round the corner. There had been a bad accident there before, but it was only the fact of his having such a narrow escape that had called the incident specially to his memory.

His Worship inflicted a fine of \$5 in each case.

fore, represents only the opinion of the *Straits Times*. Furthermore, though the *Straits Times* states that "the experiment will not be repeated," it also says: "We published a paragraph on Friday to the effect that no further promises not to prosecute persons organizing War Fund Lotteries will be given in Malaya. This is practically the same attitude as the Indian Government has taken up." Then follows the letter from the Secretary of the Government of India, Home Department. Furthermore, the *Straits Times* adds:—"In order to remove some misconceptions, it may be pointed out that the Singapore lottery is not being conducted by the 'Our Day' Committee, but by the Singapore Sporting Club. That club asked for sanction, and, as in the case of the Western India Turf Club and the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, the circumstances in which sanction was given were entirely exceptional." "Circumstances arising out of the War are wholly exceptional: so also the methods to meet these circumstances are exceptional." These experiments in War financing "are distinguished from all public gambling aimed at by the law in that there is no element of private profit for those engaged in their promotion."

Speaking from the point of view of morality, I do not not agree to the sentence "whatever is sanctioned is thereby permitted." I said: "A Lottery in aid of the War Loan is permitted when sanctioned by the Government." I never used the word "whatever" in this instance in my letter, and that is what makes all the difference. The Rev. J. K. Macdonald is stretching my sentence to an extent which I never contemplated. In good logic, it is not permitted to draw a general conclusion out of a particular proposition, and, as the Rev. J. K. Macdonald ought to know a little bit of philosophy, he will certainly agree with me on that point. He has therefore made a simple mistake of argumentation and I rectify that mistake.

I do hope that the Rev. J. K. Macdonald will exhort his flock to be liberal as far as their means can allow them to be generous, and will invite them to subscribe, if necessary, to the War Lotteries, if they choose to do so, as being a well permitted and recreative gamble. Then, I will continue to sign.

Yours etc.

AN ADMIRER OF REV. J. K. MACDONALD.  
Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1917.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

We need not accompany Colonel Sanders back to Plantagenet times, remarks the *Daily Chronicle* for example of marriage by proxy, nor agree with Sir John Simon that under the system princes always choose their wives. Ex-Queen Maria Sophia of Naples, who still lives, was invited by the infamous King Bismarck to wed his heir. The young people had never met, and neither of them had a voice in the matter until their parents had concluded a bargain. Not till then was the Bavarian princess shown a portrait of her future husband. "Is he really as ugly as he is represented?" she repeatedly asked on her way to Naples. The marriage by proxy was performed at her own home, the late Prince Leopold of Bavaria being the dummy husband. When bride and bridegroom eventually met she found herself more unfortunate than her sister, the Empress of Austria and the ill-fated Empress of Mexico; for her bridegroom, a poor, loutish creature, was frightened of her. He could not speak German, she had no Italian. When she entered a room he would skip behind an arras, waiting to creep out unnoticed. If caught he would stand dumb before her. So much for marriage by proxy.

Ninety years ago, on August 12 last (which that year, as this, fell on a Sunday), William Blake died in a poor court off the Strand, rejoicing in the reality of his visions, on which he was entering. A few days later he was buried in Bunhill Fields, in a nineteenth-shilling grave, where two bodies were already lying, and another was placed upon his on the following day. At 30, when he had written the "Songs of Innocence," he possessed half-a-crown, of which he spent 1s. 10d. on snuff for printing them himself. At 60 his possessions were still nil, except the genius that illustrated "The Book of Job" with drawings that brought him a few pounds, and not long ago were sold for six thousand.

Rate off to Mr. Fisher, says the *Daily Chronicle*, for his courageous step in raising the school-leaving age limit. It has long been the disgrace of our civilised country that children were allowed to go to work in the coal mines, cotton mills, or on the land at the tender age of twelve. Up at five in the morning, at hard work from six to half-past twelve, a hurried meal, and school from half-past one to four p.m. What a life for a growing child! No wonder the Board of Education reports have so frequently had to complain of the indifferent work done by scholars in the upper classes. The wonder is that any work at all is done: how the children manage to keep awake and "take any interest in the three R's is a mystery."

Sir Evelyn Wood, who has been so interested in the Red Cross work is in his 80th year. He began in the Navy at 14 and was severely wounded with the Naval Brigade in the Crimean War at the assault of Redan. During the Army he won the V.O. in the Indian Mutiny and that is nearly sixty years ago. As a young man, Sir Evelyn once rode a giraffe for fun. He was thrown off and kicked. Ever afterwards, the sight of a giraffe or the picture of one produced a pain in the head, where the animal kicked him. Sir Evelyn measures exactly two yards in height.

In private life, King George and Queen Mary would be Mr. and Mrs. Windsor. Prior to the Privy Council's historic meeting, so commoners their Majesties would have been Mr. and Mrs. Wettin. The Counts of Wettin were the founders of the Prince Consort's House of Saxe-Coburg. The Prince Consort's name was Wettin, and if they choose to do so, as being a well permitted and recreative gamble. Then, I will continue to sign.



## FROM THE PULPIT.

## Vision and Life.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"Then went up Moses and Aaron, Nadab and Abihu, and seventy of the elders of Israel: And they saw the God of Israel: and there was under his feet as it were a paved work of sapphire stone, and as it were the body of heaven for clearness. And upon the nobles of the children of Israel He laid not his hand: and they beheld God, and did eat and drink."—Exodus 24/11.

This vision of the Divine is recorded here as in closest connection with the solemn covenant between Jehovah and Israel. We read that the words spoken to Moses were twice recited in the ears of the people and twice by them accepted in the response, "All that the Lord hath spoken will we do and be obedient."

The spiritual essence of this is permanent in religion, though the mode and manner of it are remote from us today. With us the vision of God does not mean glory visualized, and we may variously interpret this manifestation to the elders in the mount whilst agreeing as to the heart of truth in the record. We ought not however to overlook the extreme care and reverence, as recorded in the chapter, of the preparations preceding this mysterious theophany. There is nothing casual, trivial, nothing unbecoming the dignity and majesty of the Eternal in thus manifesting the outskirts of His glory. The occasion was momentous in human history—the ratification of God's covenant with the nation appointed to be His channel of blessing to all the families of the earth. The incarnation itself, God's manifestation in the flesh, is credible only because its purpose is adequate—the establishment of a new covenant in Christ, and the far-reaching redemption which we look for in Him. It is said here, "They saw God," but no form or similitude is indicated. Here, as in other Biblical visions of the Divine, we are pointed to the infinite. More is left unseen than can be revealed. "They saw God," mark what follows; "And there was under His feet as it were a paved work of sapphire brightness, and as it were the body of heaven for clearness."

"Under His feet,"—the utmost which man can glimpse of God remains infinitely beneath Him. All of which, even an effort at description, can be essayed in but what is under His feet, and that is the vault of pellucid sapphire which transcends unreachably His footstool the earth. Such, indicated in tentative and reverent language, instinct with reserve, is the vision of glory. We should observe also that it is a manifestation of grace. "Upon the nobles of the children of Israel He laid not His hand." The nearer man's vision of God, the deeper his sense of unworthiness. Before Him the Cherubim veil their faces and the purest may well cry "I am undone, for I am a man of unclean lips, and I dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips; for mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of Hosts."

In the lowly Jesus, the glory was veiled under the form of common humanity. Yet Peter spoke for all who have been intimate with Jesus ever since, when he fell at His feet and cried, "Depart from me, for I am a sinful man, O Lord!" Yes, who can approach even to the outskirts of the glorious Presence and not feel that "it is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed?" But God gives grace as well as glory.

The sons of ignorance and night. May dwell in the Eternal Light Through the Eternal Love. Not to condemn the world did the Son of Man come into it. "We beheld His glory," it was testified, "glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth." "Upon the nobles of the children of Israel He laid not His hand."

This brings us to the final clause, our special text:—"They beheld God, and did eat and drink." Two thoughts:—1. Seeing yet living. 2. Living as having seen.

1. The sight of the supernal glory did not stupefy and confound. Neither in any other way had it unfitted these men for common life. It had not rapt them away out of the body, so to put it. Saul of Tarsus, stricken down whilst on his persecuting mission by a flash of heavenly glory, was "three days without sight and did neither eat nor drink." But the elders of Israel were not checked on a perverse course; they were on the path of vowed obedience. And on the path of obedience the glimpses we obtain of the Divine do not arrest and paralyze. On the contrary, we can pass from them to the duties of every day inspired and cheered, and knowing that a ray of glory lies upon our earthly pathway to transfigure it with light that never ebbs on sea or land. There is no terror to the pure in heart, when, according to the spiritual order, they "see God."

What is it that makes the thought of God a dread at any time? What but our consciousness of disobedience. If we shrink from the heavenly vision, if we feel there is an impassable gulf between our daily living and the Divine holiness, that our usual occupations and pursuits could not be easily resumed after an unveiling of the throne of sapphire, it were well to consider wherein these require amendment. "They beheld God, and did eat and drink;" if we would have it so, let us renew our vows before the sprinkled altar, saying "All that the Lord hath spoken will we do, and be obedient."

Before passing from this thought, let us note also its suggestion of reverent familiarity. When we eat and drink it should be with God at the board. He under whose feet is the sapphire pavement of the heavens, and whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain, is ready to "make His abode" with such as are of a humble and contrite heart. "How he was known of them in the breaking of the bread," was said once of our glorified Lord, and is there a touch in the gospel story on which it is more pleasing to linger? True it is that if our love were but more simple our lives would have more surety in the realized presence of the Lord. There is much unreal reverence in this disobedient world, dread and attraction rather than true fear of the Lord. Few are closely enough acquainted with the Father of spirits to think or speak of him as children are privileged to do. We do hear such language on the lips of little children, and 'tis a pity that as men and women grow older such language should grow so rare. Heaven does lie about us closer than we think. Our common thoughts, our common words, our common goings should be nearer God. There should be more reverent familiarity between us and Him.

A large dinner party was once given by the grand old man of the city I lived in. No one seemed to expect a grace over the meal, but the host—a layman I may say and a Unitarian by denomination—rose in his place and devoutly and impressively recited the words commonly used in the preface to the Communion service: "Our Lord Jesus in the same night in which he was betrayed took bread; and when He had given thanks He brake it, and said: This is my body, which is broken for you; this do in remembrance of Me." Now I do not say we all ought to do likewise. But I do say that the feeling of strangeness, or of shock, if such it be, with which such an occurrence strikes you is a feeling to examine yourself about, not to accept without question as pure reverence for what is sacred. If one is conscious of nothing but incongruity in the use of such a grace before a common meal, it is worth while asking if the sprinkled altar has its right place in one's common life. I much misdoubt much that passes for reverence in the conventional way. How much of it is ignorance, alienation or that widespread, unspoken, fatal determination to keep religion a thing remote from conduct, is at any rate a matter to be thought over. Seeing yet living: it is not to be so feigned by making the vision one thing and the living a thing unrelated and divergent: "They beheld God, and did eat and drink."

## AQUATICS.

## St. John Ambulance Annual Sports.

The second annual aquatic sports in connection with the Hongkong and China District of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas are to take place at the Victoria Recreation Club's bath on Saturday next, the 13th inst., by kind permission of the Committee of the Club. The programme commences at 2 p.m. Entries close to the Hon. Secretary (Mr. A. Morris) to-morrow. As will be seen, the events include two items specially arranged for the benefit of men of H. M. Services:—

Class B Handicap, 50 yards. Brigade Championship Race, 100 yards. Breast Stroke, 50 yards. Team Race (four) 25 yards each. Swimming under Water. High Dive. Long Plunge. Class A Handicap, 100 yards. Handicap Open to V.R.C. Members only, 100 yards. Life Saving Competition. Swimming on back, 50 yards. Diving for Plates. Beginners Race, 50 yards. Consolation Race, 50 yards. Open Event (Open to Members of H. M. Naval and Military Forces) 100 yards. Open to Native regiments, 100 yards.

## The Japanese and the Dagger.

A Japanese was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of a dagger at Bay View. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$10.

2. Living as having seen. The glimpse of the supernal glory did not unfit these men for common life. True, but common life could afterwards be to them just what it had been before. They might feast with joy, but it was no more festivity to men who had just gazed upon the sapphire pavement under the feet of God. The common remained, but the uncleanness was purged out of it, and surely that should be the result on life of every vision of God. Not to wrap up in ecstasy does God show us His glory. Not that we might gaze and admire did he unveil Himself in Christ. It was that we might live soberly. He is known to us in the bread-breaking far more than just to give us a sweet society; it is to hallow the meal and consecrate to noble uses the life which the meal sustains. Men are more ready to make God the helper of their joys and the comfort of their sorrows than to let Him be the Lord of our lives. The side of the covenant which promises protection and support is often in the mind than that which records our own vow and duty: "All that the Lord hath spoken will we do, and be obedient." The test of a Christian is not that he has been with Jesus and admired Him, but that he has practically learnt of Him.

"No man hath seen God at any time," but "the only begotten Son who is in the bosom of the Father, He hath declared Him." The nearer our vision of the holy Christ, the deeper the sacredness of the whole life, the greater the reverence with which we shall live in this world over which he has right and lordship, because He gave Himself to redeem it. What is needed for our time and for each of ourselves is a nearer vision of God. We need more voices which can speak to us of common things in the light of the supernal glory. But may we each see that for our part we live in accord with our best moments, not, as too often, in despite of them, that the whole of life for us be sacred, and whether we eat or drink or whatever we do, all be done to God's glory: the uncleanness purged from the commonness, till it be written on the bells of the horses, "Holiness unto the Lord." Let like Nathan and Abihah in later years, we be found offering strange fire unto the Lord, and it be said to us who have eaten and drunk in His presence, "Depart from me; I never knew you."

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage and the most nutritious food.

## DAIRY FARM MILK is SAFE MILK.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

Call of \$1.50 (Dollars One and Fifty Cents) per share.

TAKE NOTICE that in pursuance of the resolution of the shareholders in General Meeting passed on the Sixth day of October, 1917, whereby it was resolved as follows:—

"That pursuant to Article 21 (12) of the Company's Articles of Association a Call of \$1.50 (Dollar One and Fifty Cents) per share be and the same is hereby made on the shareholders on the Sixth day of October, 1917, and that such call be made payable on or before the Tenth day of November, 1917, to the Company's Bankers in Hongkong (The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) and that the dividend of \$2.00 (Dollars Two) per share sanctioned by the Company in General Meeting on the Sixth day of October, 1917, may, should any shareholder so desire, to the extent of \$1.50 (Dollar One and Fifty Cents) be set off against such call."

"That the Secretary of the Company be and is hereby authorised to endorse and sign on the Share Certificates of shareholders who have satisfied such call on them a certificate to the effect that the shares referred to in such certificate are fully paid up."

Shareholders whose name appears on the Company's Register on the Sixth day of October, 1917, are hereby called upon to make payment to the Company's Bankers in Hongkong (The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) of the call due from them in respect of their shares in pursuance of such resolution on or before the Tenth day of November, 1917.

Should any shareholder desire to set off the requisite portion of his or her dividends against the said call he or she must fill up and sign the requisite RED FORM for that purpose which can be obtained either from the office of the Company or from the Company's said Bankers but should such shareholder desire not to set off the requisite portion of his or her dividends against the said call he or she must fill in and sign YELLOW FORM which can also be obtained either from the Company's office or from the Company's said Bankers and in either forward the Company's letter of the Seventeenth August 1917, DULY FILLED IN BY THE COMPANY, together with the RED OR YELLOW FORM according to circumstances and the ANNEXED Bankers' Receipt, together also with such shareholder's DIVIDEND WARRANT or REMITTANCE to the Company's said Bankers, on or before the Tenth day of November 1917.

Should any shareholder fail to pay the said call on or before the Tenth day of November 1917, the Board of Directors will exercise the power of forfeiture in respect of such shareholder's shares as provided by the Articles of the Company.

Upon presentation at the office of the Company of the said Bankers' said Receipt for the said Call duly signed, together with the shareholder's Certificate or Certificates of shares a note that such shares are fully paid up will be endorsed on the Certificate or Certificates by the Secretary.

Dated the Eighth day of October, 1917.

M. MAUNE,  
Secretary.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending October 6, 1917:—

|                | Receipts for week. | Aggregate Receipts for 40 weeks. |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| This Year: ... | \$14,926           | \$543,613                        |
| Last Year: ... | 14,443             | 583,925                          |
| Increase: ...  | 483                |                                  |
| Decrease: ...  |                    | 40,312                           |

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## HONGKONG DOG AND CAT SHOW 1917.

It has been proposed to hold a show about the end of November, 1917, by kind courtesy of Mr. H. J. GEDG. A meeting in connection with the above will be held in the offices of Messrs. JOHN ON, STOKES AND MASTERS at 5.15 P.M. on the 15th inst. All interested are requested to attend.

## DOLLAR DIRECTORY NOW ON SALE

"YOU'RE IN IT."



## SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:  
**SUZUKI & CO.**  
TEL. 468  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

## Summit COLLARS

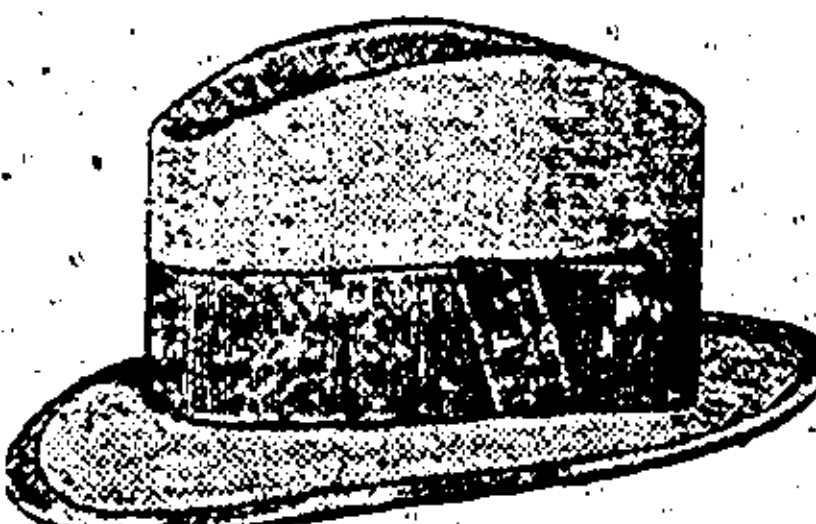


SHAPE No. 40.

## MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,  
16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 28.

## Wm. Powell Ltd



JUST RECEIVED.  
NEW STOCK OF  
**FELT HATS.**  
NEGLIGES  
IN ALL THE NEWEST  
MATERIALS & SHAPES

MADE BY  
**GLYN & CO.**

44, OLD BOND ST.  
LONDON, W.

SINGLE & DOUBLE  
TERAIS AND  
STRAW HATS  
IN THE  
LATEST STYLES.



## COLUMBIA



## GRAFONOLAS LATEST MODELS

JUST RECEIVED

PRICES FROM \$25.00 UP.  
BASED ON Present HIGH EXCHANGE.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

**THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.**

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

## THE TOP NOTCH.

## "King George V" Scotch Whisky.



THE DISTILLERS COMPANY, LIMITED.

EDINBURGH.

SOLE AGENTS: **GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.**

WINE MERCHANTS,  
4, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.



SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC**  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC  
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver.

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

**EMPERESS OF ASIA. EMPERESS OF RUSSIA.**  
30,625 tons displacement. Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth. One, Two and Three-room Suites with Private Bath. Laundry, Gymnasium, Verandah Cafe.

**EMPERESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.**  
11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement. Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations. Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

R.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All Steamers call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:  
HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.  
J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.  
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co., Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—  
EXILE GARAGE.  
TEL. 1063. DES VUEX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

| Destination.  | Steamers.                      | Sailing Date                                |
|---|--------------------------------|---|
| LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, & Yokohama. | Shinaba Maru<br>Capt. Higo     | T. 12,500 { MON. 8th<br>Oct., at noon.      |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.   | Kaga Maru<br>Capt. Komatsubara | T. 12,500 { MON. 22nd<br>Oct., at 11 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.   | Katori Maru<br>Capt. Kon       | T. 21,000 { SATUR. 27th<br>Oct., at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe, and Yokohama.   | Kashima Maru<br>Capt. Toriwa   | T. 21,000 { WED. 14th<br>Nov., at 11 a.m.   |
| NAGASAKI and Kobe.  | Kaki Maru<br>Capt. Yoshitawa   | T. 12,500 { SATUR. 20th<br>Oct., at 11 a.m. |
| KOBE.   | Yokohama Maru<br>Capt. Terada  | T. 12,500 { SATUR. 20th<br>Oct., at noon.   |

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

Wireless Telegraphy.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

| Steamers.    | Tons.  | Leave Hongkong. |
|--------------|--------|-----------------|
| SIBERIA MARU | 15,000 | 15th Oct.       |
| TERO MARU    | 22,000 | 25th Oct.       |
| NIPPON MARU  | 11,000 | 10th Nov.       |
| SHIRYO MARU  | 22,000 | 23rd Nov.       |
| PERSIA MARU  | 15,000 | 7th Dec.        |
| KOREA MARU   | 15,000 | 19th Dec.       |

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERSIA MARU" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CHUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

| Steamers.  | Tons.  | Leave Hongkong. |
|------------|--------|-----------------|
| ANYO MARU  | 15,000 | 15th Oct.       |
| KIYO MARU  | 15,000 | 25th Oct.       |
| SEIYO MARU | 15,000 | 10th Nov.       |

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.  
KING'S BUILDINGS.  
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between  
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.  
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.  
Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Tjisondari 24th Oct. S.S. Tjikembang 31st Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

Hongkong, York Buildings. J.A.V.A.-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.  
Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.  
NOVEMBER 16, 1917 & JANUARY 28, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,  
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



THE ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET  
COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE"  
Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to:-

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.  
Telephone No. 215, 5th Fl. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For      | Steamers. | To Sail               |
|----------|-----------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI | Chenan    | 9th Oct. at 4 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI | Sinkiang  | 11th Oct. at 4 p.m.   |
| SHANGHAI | Anhui     | 14th Oct. at d'light. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.  
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE.—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong, October 8, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer   | From | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | For  |
|-----------|------|----------------------|------------------------|------|
| Tijalajap | ...  | 15th Oct.            | 20th Oct.              | Kobe |

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
York Building. 116

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUOCHOW AND RETURN.

| Steamships. | Captain       | Leaving.           |
|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Haitan      | A. E. Hodgins | 10th Oct. at noon. |
| Haihong     | J. W. Evans   | 16th Oct. at noon. |

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,  
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

| For                 | Steamship | On                         |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| HAIPHONG via Hoihow | Taksang   | Tues. 9th Oct. at 7 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI            | Wingsang  | Fri. 12th Oct. at d'light. |
| TIENSIN             | Chipsing  | Sat. 13th Oct. at d'light. |
| MANILA              | Luongsang | Sat. 13th Oct. at 3 p.m.   |
| MANILA              | Yuensang  | Sat. 20th Oct. at 3 p.m.   |

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued, owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers of this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Cienfuegos.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING-NEWS.

Italian Steamship Construction.

A recent Rome message says:—The Italian dockyards are constructing steamers of the uniform type of 3,000 tons. The first was ready August and others will follow uniterruptedly during the following months. Official returns state (says an Exchange Rome telegram) that in Italian shipyards ships are being built to the amount of 125,000 tons, the average tonnage being 5,000.

"Spotting" the Submarine.

At Barmouth, Northumberland, recently, the Vice, the Rev. Edward Williams, made a presentation to Leonard White, aged 16, an apprentice on board one of H.M. transports, who was the first on the look-out to see a submarine. Mr. Alfred F. Yarrow, who in his letter to the "Times" of March 1 offered £20 to every one who kept a sharp look-out and who first drew the captain's attention to an enemy submarine in the vicinity, sent a cheque for this amount to Apprentice White. The owners also gave £20, so that the two amounts, making £40, were presented to the boy.

U.S. Speeding up Shipbuilding. In the House of Commons, Commander Bellairs asked the Prime Minister whether he is aware that Mr. Edward Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, is about to make a tour of the United States shipping yards with the object of speeding up the work of new construction, and whether Mr. Hurley has made several representations to the head of the British mission as to the difficulty in addressing the workers unless he is furnished with full information as to the destruction and replacement of shipping. Mr. B. Law—The British representatives in Washington have been placed in complete possession of the facts of the situation.

Spanish Shipbuilding Expansion.

At the conference on Allied shipping here, an interesting reference was incidentally made to the expansion of Spanish shipbuilding (says the London correspondent of the "Liverpool Daily Post"). The reference was to the last annual report of the Sociedad Espanola de Construcción Naval, the huge shipbuilding corporation which, organised at the outset under British direction, has the full quality of a naval institution of the first order. The report, it was stated, explains the work that is being done in the dockyards of Sestao (Bilbao) and Martorella (Cádiz) and in the State Dockyards at El Ferrol, Carracas, and Cartagena. In the case of the first two, eleven ships are being constructed, with a tonnage of more than 80,000, for the Campaña Transatlantica, the Trans-Mediterranean Altos Hornos, Duro-Felguera and others. The State Dockyards are chiefly engaged in work for the Navy, including the building of a battle-ship, three cruisers, four destroyers, eight torpedo-boats, six submarines, and a large quantity of mines, projectiles, and other war material. With the object of being independent of foreign supply, the Sociedad is proceeding at once to the manufacture of all forged parts, moulded pieces, and every kind of special steel, as well as of bronze, copper, and brass. A metallurgical establishment is, therefore, to be set up, dedicated to these auxiliary industries and complementary to the naval construction.

Shipbuilding Abroad.

Says the "Journal of Commerce" of August 16:—The Committee appointed to inquire into the measures that should be taken for settling within the Empire ex-soldiers who may desire to emigrate after the war suggest that there may be openings for ex-service men who possess experience in shipbuilding. As a matter of fact, there is every reason to believe that firms in the overseas dominions are hoping to get many men for the industry from this source. Already big developments are either contemplated or are actually taking place in Australia and Canada, more especially the latter. At Hongkong and Shanghai shipbuilding is being undertaken on a fairly large scale. As regards the United States activities, the Maritime Register has estimated that, including only vessels of over 1,500 tons, no fewer than 562 steel and wooden ships, aggregating 3,416,500 tons, were in course of construction last May. Their yards have been ordered to enter into no fresh private contracts, and as the vessels in hand are completed cargo boats will be laid down for the Government, which has requisitioned all steamers of 2,500 tons and over now building.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS,  
FORWARDERS,  
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—  
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2000.







## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

## LABOUR TO THE FORE.

London, October 8.  
The Labour Party has decided to run three hundred candidates at next General Election.

## THE FINNISH PROBLEM.

Helsinki, October 8.  
Bills have been published proclaiming Finland a republic and regulating Russo-Finnish relations. The latter, which will be submitted to the Russian Constituent Assembly, provides for the continuance of Russo-Finnish union on the basis of Finnish autonomy.

## GERMAN NAVAL INTENTIONS.

London, October 8.  
In a telegram from Stockholm it is reported that strong German naval forces have been observed off Bornholm and Stockholm archipelago, confirming the rumours of a German offensive against Helsingfors and Petrograd. It is believed that an attack on Helsingfors by land and sea is firstly contemplated.

## RUSSIAN RAILWAYMEN'S THREAT.

Petrograd, October 8.  
The railway strike committee threatens to stop food transport unless its demands are conceded.

## IN THE BALKANS.

London, October 8.  
A French eastern communique states that the artillery is active on the Vardar front, north of Monastir and in the region of the Lakes.

## GOLF.

## Championship of Japan.

There were twenty entries for the Golf Championship of Japan, played at Rokkosen on September 23, details of which are now to hand. The weather when play opened was all that could be desired and some good scores were looked for, says the *Kobe Herald*. On the completion of the first round it was found that Mr. H. W. Malcolm with a 73 headed the field, followed by Messrs A. T. White, C. Brion and G. A. Roper all with 76, Mr. J. P. Arthur with a 78, and Messrs. H. E. Daunt, H. Horne and J. D. Thomson with 79. Mr. A. E. Pearson, the Yokohama captain, was first of the visitors with 80.

The second round began at 2.30 p.m. but unfortunately the weather changed and shortly after the last couple were away a heavy mist enveloped the course, with the result that only ten of the competitors completed the round. Mr. Malcolm went to pieces in the afternoon and with a 90 was quite out of the running. Mr. White returned a 75, which gave him an aggregate of 151—the 15th was the cause of his undoing, as the hole cost him an eight in each round.

Mr. Biren did not complete the round, and interest was centred on Mr. Roper who was reported to be going strong. He required a 74 to win and, finishing with a 71, had a comfortable lead of 4 strokes. Considering that practically the whole of the round was played in dense fog it was a very meritorious performance. For the first 12 holes his score was 41—7 under four—and it looked possible that he might break the record of the course, but the tension must have been too great as he took five to finish. His card read as follows:—  
Out ... 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 = 30  
Home ... 3 4 4 5 5 6 4 5 = 41  
The following were the returns:—

U. A. Roper ... 76x71=147  
A. T. White ... 76x76=152  
J. P. Arthur ... 78x77=155  
E. C. Jeffery ... 83x78=161  
H. W. Malcolm ... 73x90=163  
F. F. Mackie ... 86x78=164  
J. D. Thomson ... 79x85=164  
A. E. Pearson ... 80x85=165  
H. P. K. Drewry ... 88x85=173  
H. Y. Morris ... 93x85=178

## Wedding.

A quiet wedding took place at the Parish Church, Nantwich, on Saturday, the bride being Lily, only daughter of the late Mr. H. Lang, formerly of Breckhill, Olytha Park, Newport, and the bridegroom Lieut. E. P. H. Lang, 1st Monmouthshire Regiment, younger son of the late Mr. W. S. Lang, formerly of Newport, and of Mrs. Lang, Littleham, Brent Knoll, Somerset. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. A. O. Evans, of Townsend House, Nantwich, and the best man was Mr. W. H. Ford, of Hongkong, where the bridegroom had himself been in practice as a solicitor for several years prior to the outbreak of war.

## MISS ADVENTURES.

She Turns Copper.

You hardly notice her; but there she is in the shadows, watching the flippant crowd stream by, ready to interfere when occasion calls.

She wears an armband as a sign of her office, and confronts danger with neither helmet nor truncheon. If you hit her, she would not hit back. She is there, not to arrest the wrong-doer, but to prevent the sufferings and corruption of wrong-doing. In turning copper she has brought into existence a new conception of police. She represents the social conscience and the social benevolence. One of her duties is to warn girls who are "behaving unsuitably"; and another is "to put girls in touch with local societies, clubs, or classes." She is a friendly copper.

A male constable remarked to her the other day, "Business has got very slack since you ladies got to work here. A police-sergeant has said of women's patrols. We cannot do without them now." Sir Edward Henry himself has appeared on a public platform to bless them. There are well over 2,000 of these devoted women.

The state of the streets, as far as flagrant vice is concerned, has so changed for the better in recent years that a gentleman of forty whose youth fluctuated between Jimmy's and the Blue Posts, and who wound up his nights in the supper-rooms of the Continental, would hardly know London for the same place. But there is an infinitely greater giddiness among the respectable girls of the period. They make a move noticeable riot at street corners than ever their disreputable sisters thought of doing twenty years ago. They dress with less restraint. They are more brazen. And they are as vulgar as anything this nation has yet produced. Khaki seems to have driven them crazy.

To help them the women copper stands in the shadows, watching her opportunity. She is not outraged by these noisy girls, not indignant because they show far too much cheap stocking and wear far too high heels to their shoddy shoes, not even hopeless and despairing when she hears their impudent, self-satisfied laughter. On the contrary, her faith is sure that she has only to get these girls into one of her comfortable clubs to make them as good as gold. In these clubs there is no preaching. In some of them men are admitted. In all of them amusement is the chief note. But refinement is there, with self-respect and honest virtue making an atmosphere.

They face the most difficult situations. Those flagrant sights to be seen in certain quarters of the town after dusk are almost too flagrant for the action of the male constabulary. The women patrols go with them, and do their part with the girls, while the constables deal with the soldiers. They interfere, too, when a soldier is being victimised. But their chief work is that of guardian angel to the flapper.

Some of them have found in this volunteer work their life's vocation. They plead to be enrolled as members of a permanent force. It has discovered to them the delightful knowledge that they can help people. One of their duties is "to observe and note anything bearing on the welfare and conduct of the girl" that is to say, the flapper. I have no doubt that at the headquarters of the National Union of Women Workers, Mrs. Orde, their honorary and devoted and enthusiastic secretary, is collecting from these observations of the patrols material for legislation which will prevent the flapper's baby sister from growing up into a flapper.

I like to think as I pass them in the London streets that they are observing, and note-taking. Much good, now that women are to vote in Parliamentary elections, may come of these notes.—Harold Begbie in the *Daily Chronicle*.

British Columbia's Shipbuilding.  
There are 25,400,000 worth of steel and wooden vessels under construction, or contracted for, in British Columbia to-day, while a year ago there was not a large ship being built there.

## CRICKET.

K. C. C. v. Royal Engineers.

This match was played at Kowloon yesterday and resulted in a win for the home side by the narrow margin of five runs. The feature of the game was the fine batting of de Rome for Kowloon and Waller for the Engineers.

| Kowloon.                                  |     |
|---|-----|
| J. H. Mead, c Lucas, b Cripwell...        | 22  |
| F. Wheeler, c Lucas, b Cripwell...        | 33  |
| A. de Sousa, c Millard, b Reakes...       | 1   |
| F. J. de Rome, not out...                 | 47  |
| J. Travers, b Cripwell...                 | 0   |
| J. Stalker, c and b Cripwell...           | 0   |
| W. T. Elson, b Reakes...                  | 0   |
| D. J. Mackenzie, c Adams, b Reakes...     | 11  |
| R. H. Cobb, c Millard, b Cripwell...      | 4   |
| R. Pestonji, c Lucas, b Cripwell...       | 5   |
| L. E. S. Hodge, c Townsend, b Cripwell... | 38  |
| Extras...                                 | 3   |
| Total...                                  | 184 |

| Bowling.    |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| O. M. R. W. |             |
| Cripwell... | 16.5 1 71 7 |
| Reakes...   | 13 3 49 3   |
| Pascall...  | 4 1 19 0    |
| Adams...    | 2 0 22 0    |

| Royal Engineers.                         |     |
|--|-----|
| 2nd. Cpl. Adams, b Cobb...               | 7   |
| Loc. Cpl. Lucas, b Stalker...            | 25  |
| Spr. Gordon, l.b.w., b Pestonji...       | 29  |
| O. M. S. Reakes, c and b Pestonji...     | 10  |
| Lt. Wahl, run out...                     | 6   |
| S. Sgt. Cripwell, c Elson, b Pestonji... | 13  |
| 2nd Cpl. Charters, c de Rome, b Hodge... | 2   |
| Spr. Waller, not out...                  | 32  |
| Loc. Cpl. Pascall, b Pestonji...         | 12  |
| Spr. Millard, c and b Stalker...         | 4   |
| Spr. Townsend, b Stalker...              | 0   |
| Extras...                                | 19  |
| Total...                                 | 159 |

| Bowling.    |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| O. M. R. W. |             |
| Cobb...     | 9 0 33 1    |
| Stalker...  | 15.3 3 50 3 |
| Pestonji... | 10 1 30 4   |
| de Rome...  | 5 0 6 0     |
| Wheeler...  | 2 0 7 0     |
| Hodge...    | 4 0 14 1    |

## CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 8 as follows:—

Information from Peking regarding the Southern unrest is at present quite contradictory to reports here. A telegram from Peking states that Luk Wing-tung is in favour of the convocation of the Senate, whereas Ching Pik-king and Wong Ching-tung, M.P., who have recently returned from Kwangsi after an interview with Luk Wing-tung, reported to the generalissimo that Luk was very indignant on hearing that the Peking Government intended to convocate the Senate and that a squadron has arrived at Swatow. He is said to have declared that he will unite the entire forces of the 'South' to protest against these happenings. A petty officer and three soldiers of the Yunnan garrison went to a banker on exchange business. The soldiers went away and later the officer alleged that he had lost \$110 in the shop and demanded compensation. A quarrel broke out and the officer and three foks were taken to the police station, but an hour later all four were taken away by a number of soldiers who forced their way into the station. The banker petitioned the Governor, and an arrangement was made that the three foks should be handed over to the police while the petty officer should be dealt with in the garrison. It is reported that the \$110 was paid by the banker when he heard that his foks were being tortured.

A grand military meeting was held in the Taichun's office which all the commanders of Yunnan and Kwangsi troops attended. The Taichun, after expressing Luk Wing-tung's views on the present situation, dealt with strategic military movements, which are kept secret from the public.

## LIFE IN BERLIN AND VIENNA.

Soap at 3s a Cake, and Cabs 6s. 8d. a Mile.

Mr. A. Marshall, the *Daily News* special correspondent, writing from Paris, recently stated:— I have lately talked to a distinguished neutral who is visiting Paris for the first time in two years, having recently been both to Vienna and Berlin, and his comparisons between life here and in enemy capitals contain much of interest.

The course of life in Paris surprises him, for in spite of certain restrictions, which cause inconvenience but nothing more, he finds things much the same as in 1915. He was struck with the number of vehicles, horse-drawn and motor-driven, to be seen in the streets of Paris. When I said something about the difficulty of finding a taxi he laughed, and said: "Do you know how many there are in Vienna now? About 200 horse cabs and perhaps 50 taxis; and most of them are engaged by the month, by rich people. If you are lucky enough to find one, you may count on having to pay 5 francs a kilometre, which works out at 6s. 8d. a mile. A journey from the centre of the city to one of the stations will cost you from 30 to 35 francs."

Soap can only be bought in a few chemists' shops, and then almost at its weight in gold. A tablet of "savon de luxe" costs 40 or 50 marks, and an ordinary cake of soap 20 marks.

Theatres are much frequented. People meet at them instead of giving parties at home, for at the buffets it is still possible to get something to eat without presenting cards.

In the great cities the situation is still supportable, but in the little towns food conditions are lamentable.

A new way has been discovered of checking desertions among the troops on the borders of neutral countries. A warning has been published, according to which the families of soldiers who have deserted will have their rations reduced by 50 per cent. Under the conditions existing in the Central Empire this amounts to a sentence of death by starvation.

## DUTCH EAST INDIES.

## German Financial Operations.

The *Amsterdam Telegraph*, of July 30, contained in its financial columns the following reference to an outspoken criticism of certain movements in the Dutch East Indies, which are certainly worth watching:—

In the *Sourabaya Handelsblad* has appeared an article about the ways in which the Germans in Dutch India, under protection of the Dutch Government, are trying to accomplish their financial and other aims. The article refers to the establishment of a German bank there, with the encouragement of the Dutch Government. The writer raises the question whether it is not dangerous to show such a preference for German capital. "That preference exists," says the writer, "as appears from what has become known about the facilities which the Ostindische Produktbankaktion Gesellschaft receives in Dutch Government circles. That preference is not unknown to the Entente, and in that preference, behind which the Dutch Court 'clique' acts, lies a great danger. For the time being we shall not be more explicit. We protest against any facilities being given to the German business man, because they bring the loss of our colonies nearer, and also because such people as the Germans have shown themselves to be in Belgium deserve no assistance. Even without aid given by the Dutch State to Germans, the Dutch business man will, in the coming years, have quite enough difficulty to come triumphantly out of the competition with a rival who will show himself in the economic field even more ruthless and unfair than he has been on the military field."

## HEROISM OF IRISH.

A Valiant Struggle Against Overwhelming Odds.

British Front in France and Belgium, August 22.—The story of the valiant fight waged by the Irish battalions, both Ulstermen and south of Ireland men, in the latest British offensive northeast of Ypres, forms one of the most remarkable pages in the history of this sanguinary battle. As was the case with the intrepid Londoners in Polygon Wood to the south, they did not achieve the success which they sought, but the struggle they made against overwhelming odds will make their names immortal in Irish annals.

The ground over which the Irish troops fought Tharader may roughly be placed as lying between Fortuin on the north and Foesenberg on the south. Before them lay strong Bavarian positions scattered over a terrain which of first blush made an advance seem impossible. Stretching out from the Zonnebeke-Langemark road across the centre of the battlefield was a ridge which dominated all surrounding ground, and from a myriad of machine-guns on the crest could be poured a deluge of bullets into advancing ranks.

Through the southern portion of this section the swollen Zonnebeke River poured its muddy water, and scattered along both banks of the stream were many steel and concrete redoubts holding from 20 to 100 Germans, all well armed. Immediately in front of the Irish was undulating ground. Every knoll was a strong Bavarian position and the whole section was filled with concrete redoubts and shell-hole nests lined with machine-guns. Despersions in the ground were a mass of knee-deep mud caused by recent rains and floods of the river.

The Irish battalions were muddy and wet when they began the attack. The Ulstermen were on the left of this battlefield, and the men of the south on the right. Shoulder to shoulder they moved out among the heart-breaking obstacles at the break of day, bogging at every step, and all that human beings could have done, under such circumstances, they did. As they advanced they first encountered the customary thinly held line of German outposts among the shell craters. These Bavarians fell back, and almost immediately the Irishmen found themselves facing fire from every machine-gun before them, vicious rapid fire whipping out a steady stream of lead, breast high, across the whole battlefield.

Amidst this hail of bullets and crashing shells the Irishmen pushed doggedly forward. The Ulstermen first struck a position called Pond Farm, below Fortuin. Here were many machine-guns placed in concrete pits, behind which towered strong redoubts and deep dugouts. The Ulstermen plunged into the gun-pits and a fierce struggle followed. The Bavarians would not surrender, and they fought until the last German lay crumpled beside his gun. A small garrison was left to hold this place, and the Irishmen pushed on. There was constant and bitter fighting at every step.

Near Pond Farm they were held up by partly cut barbed-wire entanglements, and as they struggled through this they were swept with bullets. Numerous redoubts were encountered beyond, and in most cases it was hand-to-hand fighting to a finish with a stubborn enemy. The Southern Irish at a given hour went forward with all the coolness which made them famous at Ghinohy and other places. They surged on through the mire to some of their objectives, but they had passed numerous unattended machine-gun emplacements and following waves of infantry were held up by these.

North of Foesenberg was a redoubt called Berry Farm, holding sixty to eighty Bavarians with machine-guns. The position was too strong for the infantry to take, but the Irishmen battled on until those troops which had essayed an attack on the fortification lay dead or wounded before it. But others pushed forward to Hill 25, as this ridge, which dominated the surrounding

## ROLL OF HONOUR.

Another Hongkong Man Killed.

It is with extreme regret that we hear of the death in action of Captain E.F.G. Orchard, of the King's Liverpool Regiment, 8th Irish Battalion. News reached the Colony to-day that he was killed in the July "push."

The deceased officer, who had been twice mentioned in despatches, was formerly with Messrs. Lane, Crawford and Company, with whom he served for about five years. He went Home in 1914, having volunteered for active service. He was only 31 years of age. During his stay in Hongkong, Captain Orchard made a host of friends, with whom, owing to his sunny and genial disposition, he was a great favourite. He was a very keen yachtsman, being well-known as a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club. His many friends will hear with deep sorrow of his death.

## "FANTASTIC" DANCERS.

Miss Ivy Aldous and Mr. Fred Kealey, of Frederic Shipman's "Fantastics," have a very big repertoire of quaint and clever dances, for they are most enthusiastic over their work and spend the greater portion of their spare time in inventing new numbers. As a result, each act that they present is full of variety and interest. So keen indeed are the two dancers about their art, that they are in the fortunate position of earning their living simply by indulging in their pet hobby. Mr. Kealey's biggest success to date has been his "Inebriate Dance," an item which gives him plenty of chances to display smart foot-work. Among the many novel dances which Miss Aldous includes in her repertoire is "The Kangaroo Hop," which, as the title suggests, is an Australian specialty. Miss Aldous and Mr. Kealey will make their first appearance before a Hongkong audience to-morrow night (Wednesday), at the Theatre Royal, when "The Fantastics" will commence a season of merit and music.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

|               |           |        |
|---------------|-----------|--------|
| Banks         | b.        | \$635  |
| Indos (Def.)  | b.        | \$934  |
| China Sogara  | a.        | \$82   |
| H.K. Wharves  | b.        | \$824  |
| K'loon        | ex div b. | \$1174 |
| Docks         | b.        | T 180  |
| Woo           | b.        | T 151  |
| Kang Yik      | b.        | T 114  |
| S'hai Cottons | b.        | T 534  |
| Yangwapeos    | b.        | \$21   |
| Dairy Farms   | b.        | \$7.10 |
| Cementa       | b.        | \$27   |
| Ropes         | b.        | \$27   |
| H.K. Tramways | b.        | \$6    |

## Typhoon Warning.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 3 p.m. to-day:—Oyolone or typhoon E. of Meisocoma, moving N.N.E.

ground, was known, and for a time that eminence was actually in British hands. But it was too important a position for the Germans to relinquish. They massed great numbers of men behind it, and hurled them against the Irish. The latter met the onslaught with bayonet and clubbed rifles, and fought as their forefathers fought, fiercely and determinedly.

But they were greatly outnumbered, and gradually they were forced to fall back until the Germans had regained their hold on the hill. The Bavarians then began a series of heavy counter-attacks, and the Irish, many of them wounded, and all exhausted, retreated slowly, fighting every inch of the way, until they reached the spot where they lay at dawn, and which they held.



## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## Rubber Output.

With comparatively few exceptions, it does not appear that the draughting down of the tonnage available for rubber from Malaya and Ceylon has had much effect on production. Outputs for the month of July show in the main substantial increases in comparison with the returns for the corresponding month last year, and in cases where reduced crops are notified it does not necessarily follow that the falling off is the outcome of a deliberate policy. The big dividend-payers, with little or nothing to fear from the excess profits tax, have no reason to curtail production, and in this category at least the inference is that any temporary crop shortage arises from accident rather than design.

## New Capital.

New issues of capital are rare operations in these days, but emissions were made on behalf of two industrial undertakings recently with totally different results. Straker-Squire, Ltd., manufacturers of motor vehicles, invited subscriptions to 75,000 £1 ordinary shares, and the applications received amounted to no less than £250,000. On the other hand, an offer of 250,000 Seven per Cent. Cumulative Participating Preference shares of £1 each of Peter Hooker, Ltd., at 21s. 6d. per share met with a comparatively poor response, in spite of the fact that the company is engaged in the aviation industry. It is understood that an appreciable proportion of the amount offered has not been taken up by the public.

## British Foreign Trade.

The British foreign trade returns for July show substantial increases in the value of exports, and in imports more particularly, as compared with July last year, and increases of smaller volume as compared with the preceding month. For the first time, however, the imports and exports include the supplies belonging to the British and Allied Governments (except, of course, those exports of supplies intended for the British forces abroad). The advisability of the exclusion hitherto of these supplies from the returns has always been the subject of divided opinion. It has been argued, quite rightly, that importations on Government account were as much a part of the trade of the country as private imports, especially as they were required for the use not only of the military but also of the civil population. The increasing volume of purchases made by the Government abroad, and its extended control of imports and exports has no doubt impressed this view on the Board of Trade. The effect of the alterations in the returns, however, is temporarily to diminish the value of comparisons.

## World's Supply of Raw Silk.

H. M. Consul-General at Lyons has forwarded a table of statistics, which has been published by the Lyons Silk Merchants' Union, showing the estimated world's supply of raw silk in 1916, together with the definitive figures for the previous year. The provisional estimate for 1916 puts the total for Europe at 857,000 kilograms in excess of the definite figure for 1915. The estimated production in the Levant and Central Asia in 1916 remains the same as the definite total for 1915, though it may be assumed that the estimate is only conjectural, having regard to the impossibility of forming anything like a definite estimate in circumstances existing in most of the countries included in this group. The production in the Far East in 1916 is estimated at 1,173,000 kilograms more than in 1915, by far the greatest proportion of the increase being contributed by Japan, although the exports from India—never an important figure—show a considerable increase. The estimated total output of raw silk in 1916 is higher than that of any previous year, with the exception of 1912 and 1913. It will thus be seen that, in spite of all difficulties, the production and export of silk throughout the world is being satisfactorily maintained.

## OUR + DAY

18th OCTOBER 1917.

DRAWING OF WAR BONDS  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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FREE

ONE TICKET

FOR EVERY \$20.00

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FOR CASH ONLY

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## OIL.

England to be Explored.

The editor of the *Petroleum World* writes:—The Government has decided to explore Great Britain for oil. There is no reason why our battleships should not be steaming on oil fuel got from beneath our own soil, nor is there any reason why some of our motor-cars should not be driven by petrol got from under the roads they run upon.

In the past we have been too careless of the wealth that lies under our feet. Petrol, lamp oil, fuel oil from overseas were sold here so cheaply that no one was prepared to risk money in drilling for oil in England. But the war has changed the entire position, and petroleum has become so precious that, if it exists under England, it must be searched for and got.

That it does so exist has been proved on many occasions during the last century or two. At Clowes, near Chesterfield, there was a flow of 70 to 100 gallons daily. Dr. James Young, the founder of the Scottish oil shale industry, manufactured products 70 years ago from a flow of oil at Alfreton, Derbyshire. A flow at Coalport, mentioned in 1838 by Dr. Prestwich, is stated to have formerly yielded 1,000 gallons a week.

But the most important discovery of recent years was made at Kelham, near Newark, in August 1911. A bore hole put down there obtained true petroleum at a depth of about 2,440 feet. The "oil sand," or rock, that gave the oil, was about 13 feet thick, and the bore hole passed right through it. From this bore hole five to eight gallons of oil flowed to the surface daily for many months, and was

described by our principal authority Sir Beverton Redwood as "a true petroleum." Any qualified person who has examined a sample of the oil will agree with him. Provided enough of this oil could be obtained, there is no reason why it should not be piped at night away to, say, Hull, where a warship could take it aboard as oil fuel, just in the state it came from the well.

But there is one remarkable thing about the Kelham oil. Nearly all crude petroleum, in its virgin state, contains petrol. The Kelham oil contains none. It is incomplete. There is reason to believe it did once contain petrol. If so, where has that petrol gone?

The answer given by some scientific men to this question is: "The petrol has become separated from the heavier part of the oil." Where, then, shall we find the complete natural oil, with its petrol intact, as contrasted with the Kelham oil? Obviously not above the Kelham oil, or the bore hole would have passed through it. Therefore (it is said) we ought to find it below the Kelham oil—possibly a thousand feet lower. That is a surmise, and cannot be said to be a certainty.

Some of us have for years past been urging the Government to drill for oil. We have not predicted with absolute certainty that they will get oil here, or get it there. What we have said is that it is worth while making the experiment, and finding out whether, in these critical times, we can depend upon a supply of petrol, of lubricating oils, and of liquid fuel without bringing these from overseas, exposing gallant seamen and valuable ships to the U-boat peril.

The Government has wisely determined to search for oil at home, and if I were asked whether they will be successful, I should reply, "They have a good sport in the chance." And I might recall what Mr. William Forbes-Louis

## BRITAIN'S OIL RESOURCES.

Government to Own and Develop National Supplies.

A Bill was read a first time in the House of Commons recently making provision for searching and boring for petroleum in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Walter Long, who introduced the Bill, said it was designed to develop the supplies of shale, and possibly of oil itself, throughout the country. The Government were advised that it was quite probable that oil existed in parts of the country, but it would not be easy to locate it, or deal with it, if it were left entirely to private enterprise. Experience showed that in other countries where boring was left in private hands there was a great deal of scrambling competition to be first in the field, and a great deal of very bad work, and, as a consequence, there was grave national loss.

The Bill was designed to secure the maximum supplies of this most precious fluid. It provided that all rights to get petroleum should be in the hands of the Government, which would lease defined petroliferous areas. Provision was also made for fixed royalties to the surface owners and for the getting of oil on terms and conditions fixed by the Board of Trade. Work could be done during the war under the Defence of the Realm Act and afterwards under the provisions of the Bill, or by private Bills or Provisional Orders.

On January 16 this year, a gathering of petroleum scientists, "Despite all contention to the contrary, a true oilfield exists in England."

## HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

## OFFICIAL PRICES.

## BANKS.

H. K. &amp; S. Banks b. \$630

## MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$320

North China b. t. 110

Unions b. \$765

Yangtzes b. ex 73 \$30

## FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires n. \$131

H. K. Fires b. &amp; sa. \$290

## SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$78

Steamboats b. \$17.35

Indos (Def.) n. \$93

Indos (Pref.) n. \$55

Shells n. 107.16

Ferries s. \$29

## REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$82

Malabons b. \$29

## MINING.

Kailans b. 40/-

Langkats b. t. 14

Raubs s. \$2.60

Tronchs n. 28/-

Urals n. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

## DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &amp; C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$82

Kowloon Docks b. &amp; d. \$117

Shai Docks n. t. 72

## LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$89

H. K. Hotels s. \$34

Land Invest. n. \$8

Hphreys Est. s. \$66

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands s. t. 74

West Points n. \$85

Reclamations n. \$115

## COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. t. 160

Kung Yiks sa. t. 15

Shai Cottons b. &amp; d. t. 114

Yangtzepeos b. t. 5.75

Orientals n. t. 40

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$61

China Light &amp; P.b. \$4

Providents s. \$7.42

Dairy Farms b. \$21

Green Islands sa. &amp; b. \$7.10

H. K. Electric n. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$149

Ropes b. \$28

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level b. \$6.0

Trams, Peak, old s. \$81

Trams, Peak, new cts. 90

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons s. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

## CORRECTED TO MONDAY OCTOBER 8, 1917.

## BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

## EXCHANGE.

October 6th, 1917.

## SELLING.

T/T ..... 2/94

Demand ..... 2/97

30 d/s ..... 2/10

60 d/s ..... 2/10 1/2

4 m/s ..... 2/1 1/4

T/T Shanghai ..... Nom.

T/T Singapore ..... 119 1/4

T/T Japan ..... 130 3/4

T/T India ..... Nom.

Demand, India ..... Nom.

T/T San Francisco ..... 67

T/T to New York ..... 67

T/T Java ..... 158 1/2

T/T Manila ..... Nom.

T/T Hongkong ..... 389 1/2

Demand, Paris ..... 390

## BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C ..... 2/11

4 m/s. D/P ..... 2/11 1/4

6 m/s. L/C ..... 2/11 3/4

30 d/s. Sydney &amp; Melbourne ..... 2/11 1/2

30 d/s. San Francisco &amp; New York ..... 68 1/4

4 m/s. Marks ..... Nom.

4 m/s. France ..... 408 1/2

6 m/s. France ..... 411 1/4

Demand, Germany ..... 67 1/4

Demand, New York ..... 67 1/4

T/T Bombay ..... Nom.

T/T Calcutta ..... Nom.

Demand, Calcutta ..... Nom.

Demand, Manila ..... 134

Demand, Singapore ..... 119 1/4

On Haiphong ..... 47 1/2 prem.

On Saigon ..... 47 1/2 prem.

On Bangkok ..... 54 1/2

Sovereign ..... 7.0 Hom

Gold Leaf, per oz. .... 47 1/2

Bar Silver, per oz. .... 45 1/4

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER 100:

Chinese, 20 cts. pieces 1 1/2 dis.

Chinese, 10 cts. pieces 1 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 10 cts. pieces 1 1/2 dis.

Hongkong 10 cts. pieces 1 1/2 dis.

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## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

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(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors: André Berthelot.

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HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

5, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

| TO                     | FROM                   | EVERY 15 MIN. |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1.30 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. | 1.30 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. | 10 MIN.       |
| 1.45 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. | 1.45 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. | 10 MIN.       |
| 2.00 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. | 2.00 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. | 10 MIN.       |
| 2.15 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. | 2.15 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. | 10 MIN.       |
| 2.30 A.M. to 2.45 A.M. | 2.30 A.M. to 2.45 A.M. | 10 MIN.       |
| 2.45 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. | 2.45 A.M. to 3.00 A.M. | 10 MIN.       |
| 3.00 A.M. to 3.15 A.M. | 3.00 A.M. to 3.15 A.M. | 10 MIN.       |
| 3.15 A.M. to 3.30 A.M. | 3.15 A.M. to 3.30 A.M. | 10 MIN.       |
| 3.30 A.M. to 3.45 A.M. | 3.30 A.M. to 3.45 A.M. | 10 MIN.       |
| 3.45 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. | 3.45 A.M. to 4.00 A.M. | 10 MIN.       |

## NIGHT CARS.

1.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. to 1.30 A.M.

11.00 P.M. every half hour.

11.00 P.M. to 1.30 A.M.

every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

1.30 A.M. to 1.45 A.M.

1.45 A.M. to 2.00 A.M.

2.00 A.M. to 2.15 A.M.

2.15 A.M. to 2.30 A.M.

2.30 A.M. to 2.45 A.M.

2.45 A.M. to 3.00 A.M.

3.00 A.M. to 3.15 A.M.

3.15 A.M. to 3.30 A.M.

3.30 A.M. to 3.45 A.M.

3.45 A.M. to 4.00 A.M.

4.00 A.M. to 4.15 A.M.

4.15 A.M. to 4.30 A.M.

4.30 A.M. to 4.45 A.M.

4.45 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.

5.00 A.M. to 5.15 A.M.

5.15 A.M. to 5.30 A.M.

5.30 A.M. to 5.45 A.M.

5.45 A.M. to 6.00 A.M.

6.00 A.M. to 6.15 A.M.

6.15 A.M. to 6.30 A.M.

6.30 A.M. to 6.45 A.M.

6.45 A.M. to 7.00 A.M.

7.00 A.M. to 7.15 A.M.

7.15 A.M. to 7.30 A.M.

7.30 A.M. to 7.45 A.M.

7.45 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.

8.00 A.M. to 8.15 A.M.

8.15 A.M. to 8.30 A.M.

8.30 A.M. to 8.45 A.M.

8.45 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.

9.00 A.M. to 9.15 A.M.

9.15 A.M. to 9.30 A.M.

9.30 A.M. to 9.45 A.M.

9.45 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.

10.00 A.M. to 10.15 A.M.

10.15 A.M. to 10.30 A.M.

10.30 A.M. to 10.45 A.M.

10.45 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.

11.00 A.M. to 11.15 A.M.

11.15 A.M. to 11.30 A.M.

11.30 A.M. to 11.45 A.M.

11.45 A.M. to 12.00 A.M.

12.00 A.M. to 12.15 A.M.

12.15 A.M. to 12.30 A.M.



# Golofina

The  
Smoke  
of  
Connoisseurs.

Try  
Perfectos.

Highest  
Grade  
Jamaica

Leaf.  
Try  
Bouquets.



"PERFECTO"  
Actual Size

## SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY THE  
BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

### GENERAL NEWS.

Socialist Paper Barred from  
U. S. Mails.

Adolph Germer, Secretary of the National Socialist Party, was arrested at Chicago on August 11 by federal officers for alleged seditious utterances. He was taken before the United States District Attorney and subjected to a severe questioning, after which he was released. United States mails are closed to The American Socialist, the official organ of the Socialist party. It has been publishing articles which it has been claimed were seditious, and one issue contained articles which the Post Office Department ruled to be of that character and issued the order which bars it from the mails.

Women Banner-Bearers  
Ridiculed.

A number of women recently paraded the streets near the House of Commons bearing banners urging that "War is a crime," asking that the "Capitalist war" might be stopped, and crying, "Bring back our sons and brothers." The leaders were obviously made very uncomfortable by the hearty laughter of a brigade of Australians who drove up to the House. Then came a band of soldiers back from the front, with all their kit, including their tin hats. They stopped to join the laughing Colonials, while others remonstrated with the women. Several hospital patients, some with only one leg, also joined in but the women still maintained their slow march. Some of the women evinced an inclination to argue, but were promptly ordered by the police to keep on the move. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst was among those carrying banners.

### WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.  
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central  
Top Floor.  
HONGKONG.  
Telephone No. 1833

### NOTICE.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IT IS HEREBY notified that sealed tenders in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "Tenders for the supply of Stores," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of MONDAY, the 15th day of October, 1917, for the supply and delivery of the following Stores required by Government Departments during the year 1918—

General Stores, Ironmongery, etc.  
Asbestos, Rubber, Leather, Packings, Ropes, etc.  
Clothing, Drapery, Haberdashery, etc.  
Bamboo and Cane Goods, Firewood, etc.  
Drysalteries, Oils, Plants, Varnishes, etc.  
Lubricating Oil.  
Kerosene.  
Electrical Stores.  
Wrought Iron Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, etc.  
Iron and Steel Bars, Plates, Angles, Bricks and Copper Bar etc.  
Iron and Brass Castings  
Manufactured Ironwork, etc.  
Timber.  
Bricks, Cement, Lime, etc.

Each of the above is a separate and distinct tender. Tenderers may quote for any one or more or all of the above lists, and any one or more or all may be accepted or rejected in whole or in part by the Government.

Each Tenderer must produce with each tender a receipt that he has deposited in the Colonial Treasury the sum named on the respective tender form as a pledge of the bona fides of his tender, which sum shall be forfeited to the Crown should the Tenderer refuse or fail to carry out to the satisfaction of the Government, the whole or any portion of the respective tender or tenders which may be accepted. The deposit will be returned to any tenderer whose tender is not accepted.

For form of tender and further particulars apply at this Office.  
The Government does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. CHATHAM.

Director of Public Works.  
Hongkong, 5th October, 1917.

### NOTICES.

#### MASSAGE.

MR. HONDA.  
Trained and Licensed.  
Ten years experience.  
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.  
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES  
IF REFERRED.  
No. 218 QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST.

#### ASAHI BEER.



ASAHI BEER  
DAI NIPPON BREWERY COMPANY LIMITED  
Tokyo, Japan

### POST-OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Peking, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengtze and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

### IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addresses) has been suspended.

### FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee; (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

### LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.;  
Sundays, 10 a.m.;  
Chung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.;  
Sundays, 10 a.m.;  
Shatin and Sheung Shui.—Week days, 4 p.m.;  
Sundays, 10 a.m.;  
Santo and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.;  
Canton, Samshui, and Wanchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.;  
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.;  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.;  
Sundays, 5 p.m.;  
Kowloon.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9 a.m.

### FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.;  
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 a.m.;  
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.;  
Shik Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;  
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.;  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.;  
Sundays, 5 p.m.;  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.;  
Sundays, 5 p.m.;  
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.;  
Sundays, 5 p.m.

### Epic of Irish Valour.

Irish heavy eights splendidly in the official film of the Battle of Messines, shown at the Scala, says a Home contemporary. Men of the North and the South are shown in action, in playtime, at rest, and in the great comradeship of war. One of the most charming pictures reveals the Dublin Fusiliers rejoicing over their trophies. And long to be remembered in the convent garden where two nuns move about the flowered graves that hold the body of that gallant Irishman, Major Willie Redmond. The rest centers round the huge mine explosions of those early days of trench warfare.

### WEATHER REPORT.

October 9d. 11h. 40m.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, Manila etc.:—Typhoon in Lat. 20° N. Long. 128° E. moving N.N.E. at 8 to 12 m.p.h.

October 9d. 11h. 17m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased moderately over the Philippines, and slightly elsewhere, except in the vicinity of Shanghai, where a slight decrease has occurred. An anticyclone covers N. China, S. Manchuria and N. Japan. The typhoon is probably situated about 300 miles S.E. of Formosa, moving N.N.E. but in the absence of returns from the Loochoos, this lacks confirmation.

Fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 77.64 inches against an average of 78.08 inches.

### FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast:  
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds, moderate to fresh, fair.  
2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Loochoos. The same as No. 1.  
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

### China Coast Meteorological Register.

October 9, a.m.

| Station. | Hour. | Barometer. | Temperature. | Humidity. | Direction. | Force. | Weather. |
|----------|-------|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------|----------|
|----------|-------|------------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------|----------|

|             |    |       |    |     |      |     |  |
|-------------|----|-------|----|-----|------|-----|--|
| Vostock     | 6a | 30.06 | 54 | 92  | n    | 1 b |  |
| Nemuro      | 5a | 29.88 | 65 | 73  | nne  | 4 b |  |
| Eschscholtz | 5a | 29.87 | 70 | 70  | n    | 2 b |  |
| Kochi       | 5a | 29.87 | 70 | 75  | nne  | 2 b |  |
| Nagasaki    | 5a | 29.86 | 67 | 79  | nne  | 1 b |  |
| Kagima      | 5a | 29.81 | 66 | 94  | n    | 2 r |  |
| Oshima      | 5a | 29.74 | 68 | n   | 4 o  |     |  |
| Idzumi      | 5a | 29.71 | 65 | nne | 4 o  |     |  |
| Bohai La    | 6a | 30.15 | 64 | 53  | n    | 1 b |  |
| Whaiwei     | 6a | 30.06 | 54 | 92  | n    | 1 b |  |
| Hankow      | 6a | 29.88 | 65 | 73  | nne  | 4 b |  |
| Ichang      | 6a | 29.87 | 70 | 70  | n    | 2 b |  |
| Kichang     | 6a | 29.87 | 70 | 75  | nne  | 2 b |  |
| Changsha    | 6a | 29.86 | 67 | 79  | nne  | 1 b |  |
| Shanghai    | 6a | 29.81 | 66 | 94  | n    | 2 r |  |
| Outstaff    | 6a | 29.74 | 68 | n   | 4 o  |     |  |
| Sharp P.    | 6a | 29.71 | 65 | nne | 4 o  |     |  |
| Amoy        | 6a | 29.74 | 72 | nne | 10 b |     |  |
| Swatow      | 6a | 29.88 | 68 | 78  | nne  | 1 b |  |
| Tsichow     | 6a | 29.85 | 73 | 84  | n    | 5 b |  |
| Gap Rock    | 6a | 29.84 | 73 | 85  | n    | 2 b |  |
| Macao       | 6a | 29.82 | 73 | 85  | nne  | 1 b |  |
| Wuchow      | 6a | 29.87 | 72 | 92  | n    | 2 b |  |
| Pakhoi      | 6a | 29.81 | 73 | n   | 4 b  |     |  |
| Holhow      | 6a | 29.79 | 75 | n   | 4 o  |     |  |
| Phu Lien    | 6a | 29.69 | 73 | 94  | sw   | 2 r |  |
| Sei         | 6a | 29.69 | 73 | 94  | sw   | 2 r |  |
| C. St. J.   | 6a | 29.69 | 73 | 94  | sw   | 2 r |  |
| Apurri      | 6a | 29.69 | 73 | 94  | sw   | 2 r |  |
| Dagupan     | 6a | 29.69 | 73 | 94  | sw   | 2 r |  |
| Manila      | 6a | 29.69 | 73 | 94  | sw   | 2 r |  |
| Legaspi     | 6a | 29.69 | 73 | 94  | sw   | 2 r |  |
| Tuloban     | 6a | 29.69 | 73 | 94  | sw   | 2 r |  |
| Hol         | 6a | 29.69 | 73 | 94  | sw   | 2 r |  |
| Surigao     | 6a | 29.69 | 73 | 94  | sw   | 2 r |  |
| Guam        | 6a | 29.69 | 73 | 94  | sw   | 2 r |  |
| Labuan      | 6a | 29.69 | 73 | 94  | sw   | 2 r |  |

### C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 9, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

### METEOROLOGICAL.

| Previous Day                            | On date | On date |
|---|---------|---------|
| Barometer                               | 29.80   | 29.85   |
| Temperature                             | 83      | 73      |
| Humidity                                | 48      | 60      |
| Wind Direction                          | N. E.   | W.      |
| Force                                   | 1       | 0       |
| Weather                                 | b       | b       |
| State                                   | 000     | 000     |
| Highest open air Temperature on the day | 84      | 73      |
| Lowest                                  | 68      | 68      |

H.K. Observatory, Oct. 9, 1917.

T. V. CLAXTON, Director.

### TIDE TABLE.

From 8th Oct. to 14th Oct.

| Day     | High Water | Low Water |
|---------|------------|-----------|
| Oct. 8  | 11.15      | 4.15      |
| Oct. 9  | 11.25      | 4.05      |
| Oct. 10 | 11.35      | 3.55      |
| Oct. 11 | 11.45      | 3.45      |
| Oct. 12 | 11.55      | 3.35      |
| Oct. 13 | 12.05      | 3.25      |
| Oct. 14 | 12.15      | 3.15      |

### ENTERTAINMENTS.

**THEATRE : ROYAL TO-MORROW-NIGHT.**  
AT 9.15 P.M. 5  
FREDERIC SHIPMAN  
Presents the  
**FANTASTICS.**  
A BEVY OF BRILLIANT ENTERTAINERS.  
Tickets \$3. \$2. \$1.  
BOX PLANS NOW OPEN  
AT MOUTRIE'S.

### VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday, 9th October, 1917.  
A BEAUTIFUL DRAMA IN 3 PARTS.

## "THE SHOT."

Containing many exciting scenes

Interesting:

Pathe's British, French &  
American Gazettes.

DRAMA (1 REEL):

"THE BLOOD OF HER FATHER."

Comics:

"WOOLING OF AUNT JEMIMA."

"THE HANDSOMER MAN."

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

### WAR CHARITIES.

## "OUR + DAY."

THURSDAY, 18th October, 1917.

MORNING.

Collection for LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND.

Or cheques may be sent now addressed to Lady May's Government House (envelopes being marked "Rose Fund")

AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

GREAT DRAWING OF WAR BONDS at the Murray Parade Ground.

St. John Ambulance Brigade Competitions, Teas and Refreshments in English and Chinese style, and various attractions.

EVENING at 9 o'clock.

FETE at the Public Gardens, new OFFICIAL WAR FILMS shown for the first time in Hongkong; Illuminations and Music.

THE BANDS OF THE 25th MIDDLESEX REGIMENT 18th INFANTRY, 74th PUNJABIS and POLICE RESERVE will play during the Afternoon and Evening.

Also a

GRAND CHINESE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

From 5th till 12th October at the Tai Ping Theatre.

Tickets for the War Bond Drawing are obtainable at all the principal Banks.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Ode Barnett at 11, Lee Hing Street, in the City of Victoria, Hong Kong.